DEMOCRATS AGREE SOT TO BOUND BY ITS ACTION.

With This Understanding the Annexation Plan Is Voted Bown by 80 to 17-Drastic

Resolutions Bonton Overwhelmingly -- Chances in the Semate-The House Debate. WASHINGTON, June 14.-The caucus of Demoeratic members of the House to-day on the question of Hawaiian annexation in its conclusions vindicated the judgment of ex-Gov. Sayers of Texas, who said yes-terday that it wouldn't amount to anything, and that Representatives would vote just as they pleased. Eighty-two members answered to their names on roll call following the fall of Chairman Richardson's gavel. Mr. Balley of Texas was the first speaker, and his opening remarks gave the keynote of the proceedings. It was not intended, he said, at least not so far as he knew, to take any action that would be of binding force upon those present. Personally he had not favored calling a cauous, but believed It would be a good thing for the Democrats to get together and talk over the matter of annexation, now that it was before the House for

This declaration was satisfactory to the friends of annexation, and they remained and took part in the proceedings. Speeches advising against annexation were made by Messra, Bailey, Wil-Hams of Mississippi, Bland and Dinsmore, and in favor of it by Livingsion of Georgia, Sulser, Brucker of Michigan, Cochran of Missouri, Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, Berry of Kentucky, and Taylor of Alabama.

Mr. Dinamore proposed a resolution declaring It to be the sense of the caucus that Democrats should oppose by their voices and votes the passage of the Newlands resolution, but this was rejected by an overwhelming vote as being a practical instruction which members under party usage would not be justified in ignoring, and a violation of the understanding that no attempt would be made to control the action of those present. A motion was made to lay it on the table, whereupon Mr. Dinsmore withdrew it and offered the following:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the Democratic party as represented in the House of Representatives that the annexation of Hawaii is dangerous and undesirable, that it reverses traditional policy and we believe it will lead to colonial aggrandizement and ultimately to the destruction of republican institutions."

This was agreed to-50 to 17. The negative vote, it was said by Mr. Cochran, would have been larger, but that being assured that no binding resolution would be proposed, some of the supporters of annexation, notably Messrs, Berry of Kentucky, De Vries of California and Meekison of Ohio, had left the hall before the vote was taken. Mr. Cochran estimated the Democratic vote for the Newlands resolution at from 26 to 30.

Only one method of procedure can now be adopted by the opponents of Hawaiian apperation in the Senate to defeat the Newlands resolution. By remaining away, and thus breaking a quorum, a final vote possibly may be prevented, but if it is within the power of the managers on both sides of the chamber to hold a majority of the Senate here, and bring on what may be a debate, they will do so. The number of those who are willing to vote for annexation. or against a resolution for final adjournment, is growing steadily, and, so far as the merits of the case are concerned, those directly in charge of the subject feel no uncasiness. It is always difficult to keep Senators in Wash-

ington during a hot-weather siege, such as is foreshadowed by the passage of the Newlands resolution in the House, and this disinclination to remain on duty when the pecessary and special legislation is disposed of in the only element of uncertainty in the annexation contest that will begun in the Senate on Thursday. President McKinley is doing his best to hold Senators up to the work, and he is doubly confident of success in the knowledge that he has his plans well in band for taking possession of Hawaii.

Should it happen by any device of parlia-mentary tactics that the Senate should adjourn without passing the annexation resolution there is little or no doubt that either by legislahive or executive act Hawaii will be in posses sion of the United States before the close of

THE BAWAIIAN DEBATE.

Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 14.-In the debate on the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Hawail in the House to-day Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio opened the speaking in support of the measure. Believing that it could not properly be considered a party measure, he said he would re frain from appealing to Republicans, because it had been mentioned in the party platform From the beginning of the Government until now, he said, there had been controversy over the question of territorial expansion and acquisition. Before President Jefferson, at the begin ning of his Administration, doubting the constitutional power to acquire territory, had added the Louisiana Territory to the Union, an act which made him great in the history of the country, the same question had been passed on by the first President, and decided by him in favor of adding territory to the Union out of which five sovereign States were subsequently carved. These and other similar acts met the objection of constitutional constructionists, who found no warrant in that instrument for the addition or acquisition of territory by conquest or otherwise; and the same objection is heard

Mr. Grosvenor referred to the statements made by Mr. Dinsmore on Saturday, that in the cossession of the port of Unalaska, Alaska, the United States already had a port in its own territory on a shorter route from San Francisco to Yokohuma than that by way of Honolulu, and therefore there was no necessity of annexing territory to secure the port of Honolulu as a port of call. If these statements were true, said Mr. Grosvenor, the situation of these who favored the adoption of the resolution was crit ical. So he had investigated the subject, and had read a memorandum prepared by Chief Engineer Melville, who characterized the introduction into the debate of the statement that the possession of Unalaska obviated the necessity or desirability of possessing Honolulu as a mere farce. After describing the conditions of ice and fog at Unalaska, Commodore Melville

to-day to the passage of the pending measure.

mere farce. After describing the conditions of ice and fog at Unalaska, Commodore Melville Says:

"The argument arginst annexation on the ground that Unalaska would answer as an intermediate point of call instead of hieroculusis not only untenable, but in the light of all the facts of the case simply ridiculous. As a matter of fact, the great circle track from San Francisco to Yokohoma does not pass through Unalaska, but is 370 miles south of it. Hitherto, in considering the steamship routes between San Francisco and the Orient, flonolulu has always been the first port of call, but if we consider the possibility that the Philippines may become a part of our possessions, the route via Honolulu would be no further from the great circle track than via Unalaska, while the conditions are such as to make the northerly route not a finiter for serious consideration.

Mr. Dinsmore injected the remark that not withstanding Mr. Melville's statements the fact was that the Canadian Pacific line of steamers did run within sight of Unalaska.

Gen, Grosvenor referred humorously to Champ Clark's prophetic fears that the annexation of Hawsii would expose American labor to the svil effects of the competition of the cooler labor of the islands. He had no idea that the infinite small amount in proportion to the population of the United States would have any effect upon labor conditions here.

Mr. Clark—I do not expect that it will have must remember that our children are to live here forever.

Mr. Grosvenor—The gentleman can take to himself the consolation afforded by the children and himself the consolation afforded by the children are to live himself the consolation afforded by the children are to live himself the consolation afforded by the children are to live himself the consolation.

must remember that our children are to live here forever.

Mr. Grosvenor—The gentleman can take to himself the consolation afforded by the old

Ye fearful saints fresh courage take. The clouds ye so much dread Are full of blessings which shall break

Are full of blessings which shall break
if not upon our heads, upon those of our children, in all manner of mercies. [Laughter.]

As to the attitude of organizes labor toward
this question, which Mr. Samuel T. Gompers of
the American Federation of Labor sought to
make appear as hostile, Mr. Groavenor presented letters and telegrams from representatives of Knights of Labor and the railway erganizations saying that no action had ever been
taken on the subject by organized labor, and
that personally organized labor favored annexation.

tion.
The necessity for taking the islands, Mr. Grosvenor said, lay entirely outside of the present emergency; it was indispensable if the United

States was to take and hold control of the trads of the Orient. He closed with a glewing tribute to the Hawaiian people, prophezing that the flag of the Union would soon wave above their islands, never to come down as long as the sun in the heavens pursued its glorious march.

[Applause.]
Mr. Elohardson of Tennessee followed in a speech against the resolution on constitutional grounds, and for the further reasons that annexation meant a violation of the Monroe doctrine and the maintenance of a suppendous navy speech against the resolution on constitutional grounds, and for the further reasons that annexation meant a violation of the Monroe doctrine and the maintenance of a stinpendous navy and great standing army. Summing up, Mr. Richardson said the new solicy involved in annexation meant: 1. Abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, the guiding star of the Western Hemisphere, and which, next to the Constitution itself, has been the greatest blessing to the land; 2. Abandonment of economy and simple government, which Jefferson said was a landmark of democracy; 3. Immense standing armies and powerful navies; 4. Admission of undesirable foreigners to corrupt our body politic and to impair true American institutions; 5. Magnifying the National Government and power against local and State authority—centralization itself; 6, colonies abroad ruled by military satraps instead of self-governing States in harmony with republican institutions; 7, neglect and consequent decay of local home governments and omestic concerns, the bulwark of our strength and glory in the past; 8, ollous entangling alliances with other nations; 9, wars on land and on the seas; 10, downfall of the prototive system and the first step in the march toward free trade; 11. a large falling off in revenues from tariff duties and correspondingly large increase in internal revenue taxes; 12, destruction of the American farmer. He added:

"Let us be content with what we have; we should hold fast to the old and good and strive not for the new and bad."

Messrs. Cochran, Democrat, and Pearce, Republican, of Missouri advocated the passage of the resolution, the former winning much applause by his emphatic and concept utterances in favor of adding the territory of Hawali to that of the United States. Mr. Pearce, answering the question frequently put in the course of the debate as to what the future of the Islands would be, said that a territorial form of Government would be provided for them in accordance with the terms of the treaty made in 1893. The resolution was an

leveland's commissioner to Hawaii, which was o bring about the restoration of Liliuokalani

to bring about the restoration of Liliuokalani to the throne.

Mr. Sulzer of New York made a fifteen-minute speech in favor of the annexation of Hawali, for which, he shid, he was on record in the House as far back as June 17 last year. It was part of his programme beginning with the liberation of Cuba. Cuba being free, the United States would proceed now to holat. 'Old Glory' over the Government at Honolulu, never to be hauled down. [Applause.] The debate for the afternoon was concluded in favor of the resolution by Mr. Hamilton of Michigan, and against it by Mr. Shafroth of Colorado. At 5:15 o'clock the House took a recess until 8.

At the evening session twenty-six members of the House and about 100 visitors in the gaileries heard speeches in favor of annexation from Messrs, Barham of Colorado, Sperry of Connec

ien heard speeches in favor of annexation from Messrs. Barham of Colorado, Sperry of Connec-ticut, Bromwell of Ohio, Hilborn of Colorado, Showalter of Pennsylvania, Shover of Mary-land, Packer of Pennsylvania, Gibson of Ten-nessee, and against it from Messra. Crumpacker of Indiana, Kitchin of North Carolina, and Broussard of Louisiana.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW. Congress Conference Agree Upon a Bill After a

Long Clash. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- The conferees on the Bankruptcy bill, who have been trying for nearly three months to harmonize the conflicting votes of the House and Senate on that measure, reached an agreement to-day and the compromise will be reported to the Sanate to-morrow. In the main the provisions concerning the grounds of bankrupter will be the same as those embraced in the Nelson bill passed by the Senate with some more liberal previsions inserted to prevent preferences by insolvents.

The framework of the bill is in substance that of the House bill. The agreement is along the lines of the House bill in the way of procedure, and it embraces both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. It was this provision that caused the members from the Northern States and those from the South to lock horns for three months. The Northern members conthat to make a complete bankruptcy bill it was necessary to have both cluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. The Southern members insisted that it provide for voluntary bankruptcy only, centending that a bill for involuntary bankruptcy was nothing more than a provision for the collection of debts. Although they gave way to the extent of allowing the involuntary feature to remain in the hill, most of the features to which they were op-

posed have been eliminated. While the conference report will provide for a substantial bankruptcy law, the measure is much less drastic against debtors than any law ever in force and much more liberal than State

aws affecting bankrupts. It is provided that an insolvent person may go into the courts and announce his insolvency and that he is guiltless of an intent to defraud and is willing to turn over all his property to his creditors. The court will thereupon investigate, and if it finds that he is guiltless of intent to defraud, will arrange that his property be applied to the payment of his debts and that he shall have a release for them. This will snable him to begin again, and if he accumu lates any money his old debts cannot be brought up against him.

In regard to involuntary bankruptcy, it is pro wided that the creditors of an insolvent person can go into the courts, and, by making the proper showing that he is insolvent, can have him declared a bankrupt and his property applied to his debts. He will then secure a release and go free.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Cridler, Assistant Secretary of State, Urges Our Representation There.

WASHINGTON, June 14 .- In view of the suggest tion that the United States should refuse to participate in the Paris Exposition of 1900 because of the expression by the French people of sympathy with Spain in the war, the report and recommendation of Thomas W. Crisier, Third Assistant Secretary of State, which was sent to Congress to-day by the President, is of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Cridler, upon the death of Major Moses P. Handy, Special Commissioner to the Exposition, was detailed as his successor, and has only recently returned from his mission to Paris. After setting forth the progress made by the Special Commission in the preliminary work, Mr. Cridler recommends the appointment of the proposed permanent commission as soon as practicable, because every other important nation is already represented at Paris. He says:

"It would, in my judgment, based upon ex perience and a study of the situation at Paris, e most unfortunate for commercial reasons were the Government of the United States to ecline to make an adequate appropriation to enable it to be properly represented at Paris in 1900. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that Congress has accepted the invitation of the republic of France to participate in that exposition. This action implies an obligation on our part to provide the requisite means. Aside from such obligation, there are controlling reasons why our Government should be properly

epresented at Paris. 'The wast business interests of this great country, which should be displayed advantage-pusly in competition with those of all foreign lands, would materially suffer from a failure to

lands, would materially suffer from a failure to be thus represented.

"Although the United States may be said to have accareely passed the threshold of industrial competition for the trade of the world, the fact is already well established that our manufacturers can preduce goods which not only stand the test of comparison with the best grade of European goods, but in certain lines—such as machinery, hardware, cutlery, tools, electrical supplies, bicycles, labor saving devices of various kinds, boots and shoes, furniture, and cotton goods—are actually preferred in many fields, including even the home markets of some of the leading industrial nations, such as Great Britain, Germany, and France."

Various Sesate Confirmations WASHINGTON, June 14.-These nomination

were commissed by the Senate to-day:
Charles S. Johnson, District Judge for Alaska;
William R. Compton, United States Marshal,
Northern District of New York, PostmastersNew York, Warren F. Clock, Islip; Robert Murray, Warrensburg; New Jersey, Bernard Roddy,
South Amboy; Delawars, John W. Jolls, MiddleSown. were confirmed by the Senate to-day:

INTERNATIONAL BANK BILL

SENATE DEBATES THE MEASURE INCORPORATING IT. Mr. Potter Doclares That It Heave an Un-American Departure in Our Affaire-Advecates Say That South American Trade

Demands It—Unexpected Opposition Avissa.

Washington, June 14.—The Senate bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the international American conference by the incorporation of the International American against it. "We are drifting," he said, "a long way from our ancient moorings. The Senators who support this bill cannot tell us whether or not it is to organize a governmental agency. If it is not, then Senators who are lawyers not it is to organize a governmental agency. If it is not, then Senators who are lawyers eught to be slow in saying that we have any authority to enact it. We ought not to hasten the destruction of the Government, and that is exactly what bills of this sort will do. Certainly these of us who bolleve in a strict construction of the Constitution can never consent to such a grant of power as is conferred by this bill upon any corporation on this earth. If Congress has the power, it ought never to pass such a bill. It reminds me of a worthy citizen of Alabama who was so extrav gant in his ideas that it was said he would buy Paris as a place of residence, and would rent New York and London as places of business. This monster corporation is not only to do all the banking business of the world, but it is to act as trustee for all mortgages.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., O.), in charge of the bill, replied to some of Mr. Pettus's objections and also to those made by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) yesterday, and he defended the bill generally as to its constitutionality and as to its practical operation in developing commerce. The bill has been severely arraigned, he said, by the Senator from Alabama. He did not share in that Senator's apprehensions from aggregations of capital. Why, he asked, were the United States at such a disadvantage in international commerce with the Spanish-American States! It was largely due to the fact that there was no such financial aggregations of capital in the United States as there were in England and other countries. One of the purposes of the bill was to relieve the United States of that disad-vantage. wantage, Mr. Bacon asked whether Mr. Foraker did not

wantage.

Mr. Bacon asked whether Mr. Foraker did not think that the same opportunity ought to be given to other corporations to engage in international banking business.

Mr. Foraker—Certainly I do, and in the committee I proposed that the bill be made a general one. I have no objection to that, and I would be glad to see this bill so amended, but the committee held that the bill was necessarily experimental, and that it was sufficient to grant this particular charter.

In conclusion Mr. Foraker said:

"The Committee on Foreign Relations has given to this bill most careful consideration, and has by a unanimous vote ordered it to be reported. We believe it to be a good measure. We believe that this country ought to have an international American bank. There was a difference of opinion in the committee as to whether this bank should be authorized to do business in the Western Hemisphere alone, or also in the Orient—in China, Janan and other countries. I was of opinion that it should be without limitation in that respect, for I do not see why, if we are to have a Government international bank it should be limited in any rewithout limitation in that respect, for 40 however, as why, if we are to have a Government international bank, it should be limited in any respect whatever as to its field of operations. It will not go where there is no necessity for it, and wherever there is a necessity for it, there it could be seen in the contract of the contract

and wherever there is a necessity for it, there it ought to go.

Mr. Perkins Rhep., Cal.) made an argument in favor of the bill. The proposed international bank, he said, was necessary, so that a letter of creditiesued by it would be as good in Brazil as if it was issued by the Bank of England or the Bank of France. He would vote against any measure giving special rights or privileges to a cosporation, but the bill was not objectionable on that score. From the cursory examination which he had given to it he thought that the objections stated by the Senator from Alabama Mr. Petus) had no foundation. The bill, he said, was merely notice to the countries of the world that the business affairs of the International Government Bank were reviewed and scrutinized and certified to by the Government of the United States.

tional Government Bank were reviewed and scrutinized and certified to by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) expressed himself as very much surprised at the objections made to the bill. The bank would be nothing more or less than a mere instrumentality for the promotion of the export trade of the United States. Within the last five years it had been found out conclusively that the United States must have a foreign market for manufactured goods or must cut down wages. About five years ago the manufacturers of the United States had formed an association taking in every State, and two years ago that league had sent a commission of twenty-five leading manufacturers to explore the entire South American republies. He regretted to say that they had to cross the ocean twice to get there and to cross it twice to come back. They investigated matters and recommended as one of the absolutely necessary instrumentalities for foreign commerce with South American States the establishment of an international bank.

ties for foreign commerce with South States the establishment of an international bank.

Mr. Bacon asked what a bank chartered by the State of New York for the like purpose would lack for accomplishing it. Mr. Fryo replied that it would lack that respect and power and influence which its charter by the United States would give it. What objection could there be to such a charter! The necessity for it has been by the fact that last year over

States would give it. What objection could there be to such a charter! The necessity for it was shown by the fact that last year over \$2.000,000 had been paid in exchange to the Hank of England for the small trade which the United States had with South America.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) argued that any of the great banks of New York could issue bills of credit on Rio Janeiro which would be accepted just as well as if the bills had been issued by the Hank of England. They had their branches in all the great centres of commerce in south Central America, Mexico and the West Indies. He did not believe that the failure to sell American goods in South America was to be attributed to any lack of banking facilities.

Mr. Bacon took the same view. He asserted thas the contention that the proposed bank was necessary in order to facilitate exchange could not be supported by the facts. In point of fact, it was not true. There was another purpose in the bills, and that purpose was to incorporate a bank which should have the name and power and prestige and authority of the Government of the United States. There was nothing else in it. Take that out of it and no one would give a bawbee for the bill. Was it proper, he asked, that all the other banks of the United States should be brought into competition with a giggantic bank backed by the name, prestige and authority of the Government of the United States!

Mr. Pettus offered an amendment limiting the

Mr. Pettus offered an amendment limiting the charge of interest on loans to 6 per cent. With-out action on the amendment the bill went over till to-morrow.

After an executive session the Senate, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

ROUTINE OF THE SENATE.

Bill for Britrement of Scamen Passed-The

Rook Concern Investigation. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- In the Senate this morning a bill was reported and passed repealing a provision of the act of July 31, 1876, which forbids the publication in any Washing ton newspaper of advertisements for Government contracts unless the labor covered on the goods to be furnished comes from the District of Columbia. The Senate bill to incorporate the National Association of Manufacturers distroduced by Mr. Quay and reported from the Committee on Manufactures) was taken up, at the request of Mr. Quay, who asked to have it put upon its passage. Objection was made. however, by Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.), who said he wished to examine it. The bill, therefore,

went over till to-morrow. The Senate bill to authorize a retired list for an sted men and petty officers of the United States Navy was taken up and passed. It provides for retirement, after thirty years' service, at 75 per cent, of their pay and allowances; and that, where they served during the war of the rebeillon, the time of such service shall be com puted as double time. Applicants for retire ment must be at least 50 years old, unless physi cally incapacitated.

The House bill for the payment of the Beh ring Sea award was laid before the Senate and passed. It appropriates \$473,151, with the declaration that the money is paid without an admission of any liability for loss of prospec tive profits of British vessels engaged in pelagic fur scaling or for interest. Mr. Allison (Rep., In.) explained that a precisely similar provision had been made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but that, as that bill was still in con ference and as the award must be paid on June 16, this appropriation should be made at once. The Senate bill to place R. M. G. Brown as a commander on the retired list of the navy in stead of Lieutenant-Commander was passed.

The resolution for an investigation of the Methodist Book Concern matter (all the circum stances connected with the passage of the bill and with the subsequent proment of the money)
was taken up. Mr. Pasco (Bem., Fla.) stated the facts in the case and his own connection with the passage of the bill. When the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler) said yesterday that he (Mr. Pasco) was an agent in deceiving the Senate the Senator did Almself

sreat injustice in making a statement which had so little foundation. He favored the investigation, but thought there was a still greater call for an investigation within the Church itself. If high officials in the Church had done wrong, the Church would know what penalty to impose on them. He had full faith in the integrity of the leading officials, and he believed that they would deal with any guilty persons who had departed from the line of duty and had wasted the fund which it was their solemn duty to protect.

TO ENLARGE OUR TRADE.

sion of another personality.

"Now," he continued, in a facetious style, "I want to substitute for the words 'agent' and agency used by me yesterdar, the word 'medium' and to say that those Senators were the 'medium' of the wicked Stablimann and the wicked Barbe and Smith. If those Senators claim that they were innocent of any wrong doing, or of any consciousness as to what they were doing, I will admit that." [Laughter.]

Mr. Morwan (Dem., Ala.) discussed the matter in a more serious tone. He would not oppose the resolution, but those who brought up such accusations should back them up and carry them to a result. "I pronounce that resolution," he continued, "not a sincere effor; to get at instice and to have mency restored to the United States Government, out of which it has been defrauded, but it is an effort merely to scandalize a great religious denomination in the been defrauded, but it is an emination in to scandalize a great religious denomination in another section of the country, and, I think, for

nas been derainded, but it an effort mercy to scandalize a great religious denomination in another section of the country, and, I think, for mere political purposes.

Mr. Morgan said that on his way to the Capitol this morning he had been informed by alrespectable man that the claim of John Roach for \$385,000, allowed this session, had been lobdied through by one Nat McKay, a lobby lawyer in Washington, and that McKay had got 50 per cent. of the amount. "That," said Mr. Morgan, "is a recent transaction. It came through the Committee on Naval Affairs. That was a contested claim. It was floredly fought. There may be no truth in the statement. It may be all fustian, but I bring it to the attention of the Senate—I become a medium now—a voluntary medium, Let us strike a line. Let us know what we are doing—whether we are merciv amusing curseives by bringing up accusations against communities and churches and people whose hearts are tender in matters of this kind. Let us go to the bottom. Let us investigate the matter of the John Roach claim and see whether 50 per cent. of that \$188,000 was paid to a lobbyist."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), who had offered the resolution for an investigation, disclaimed any purpose of reflecting upon any church or community. He had wished to expose the scandalous method employed by a lobbyist to get a great claim through the Senate. He had never had an'idea that the Government, would recover the money. He hoped that the result of the investigation would be the passage of a general law that would make it impossible for a claims. Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.)—I approve of that suggestion.

Mr. Morgan—So do I.

Mr. Rate (Dem., Tenn.)—I approve of that suggestion.
Mr. Morgan—So do I.
Mr. Hate—I wish to see such transactions condenned.
Mr. Morgan—I do, too.
The resolution was passed without a division.
A message from the President of the United States renewing his recommendation for a liberal appropriation for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900 was presented, and was referred to the Committee on International Expositions.
Senate bill to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people was taken up and passed. It appropriates for that purpose \$100,000, held in the Trensury for the pay of deceased colored soldiers.

PAY OF NEW YORK POSTMASTERS. Changes in the Compensation of the Heads of Many Offices.

WASHINGTON, June 14 .- Under the annual adjustment of salaries on the basis of business done in the preceding year, the compensation of the following Postmasters in New York for the year beginning July 1 will be increased by \$100; Angelica, Eiliottville, Montgomery, Painted Post, Avoca, Lawrence, Mariboro, New Dorp, Smithville, Croton-on-Hudson, Farmer, New Hartford, Roslyn, Union Springs, and Wayland, to \$1,100; Caledonia, Castleton, Garden City, Little Valley, Massens, North Tarrytown, Shortsville, and Spencer, to \$1,200; Manlius, Phoenix, Scoharie, Spring Valley, Tottonville, and Whitesboro, to \$1,300; Alexandria Bay, Bainbridge, Canisteo, Cobocton, Monawk, Oceanus, Philmont, Sackett's Harbor, Warrensburg, and Woodhaven, to \$1,400; Adams, Amityville, Avon, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Fayetteville, Mount Kisco, Rockville Centre, St. Johnsville, and Tuzedo Park, to \$1,500; Dolgeville, Millerton, Perry, and Unadilla, to \$1,600; Bay Shore, Delhi and Granville, to \$1,700; Baldwinsville, Canastota and Whitehall, to \$1,800; Geneseo, Salamanca, Sandy Hill and Southampton, to \$1,900; Hoosle Falls, Huntington, Rosehill and Wellsville, to \$2,100; Medina and North Tonawands, to \$2,200; Malone, to \$2,300; Jamaica, Fredonin, Leroy and Nyack, to \$2,400; Plattsburg and Seneca Falls, to \$2,500; Port Chester and Ogdensburg, to \$2,600; Rome, to \$2,700; Niagara Falls, to \$2,800; Ithara and Watertown, to \$3,000; Hochester, to \$3,900.

Increased by \$200-East Syracuse and Lostershire, to \$1,400; McGraw, to \$1,500; Liberty and Lowville, to \$1,900; Chatham, to \$2,000; Goshen, \$2,300, and Morristown, to \$2,000; Goshen, \$2,300, sand Morristown, to \$2,000; Goshen, \$2,300, sand Morristown, to \$2,000; Goshen, \$2,300, sand Morristown, to \$2,400.

By \$400-Cold Spring, to \$1,800.

At the following places the salaries are reduced \$100 a year: Allegany, Canton, Cape Vincent, Clinton, Cuba, Flushing, Fort Plain, Frankfort, Greenport, Islip, Keeseville, Lancaster, Lyons, Montheello, Mount Vernon, Nunda, Pline Plains, Fort Henry, Potsdain, Rouse's Point, Holley and Hoshank the reduction was \$200 per year, and at Whitestone \$700.

Ithaca and Watertown advanced from second to first class; Mount Vernon was relegated from third to second class; Canton, Mamaroneck, West Point, Holley and Hoshank the reduction was \$200 per year, and at Whitestone \$700.

Ithaca and Watertown advanced from second to first class; Mount Vernon was relegated from third to second class; Canton, Mamaroneck and Whitestone relegated from the fook, Matawan and Orange Valley to \$1,700; Ridgewood to \$1,800, Gloucest Phonix, Scoharle, Spring Valley, Tottonville, and Whitesboro, to \$1,300; Alexandria Bay,

\$2.900. Internsed \$200—Glen Ridge, to \$1.500; Ro-ledo, to \$1.700; Moorestown, to \$2.200; Cran-ford, to \$2.400; Rahway, to \$2.500, and Hacken-sack, to \$2.700. sack, to \$2,700.

Increased \$300 - Little Silver, to \$1,300; Cramer Hill and West Orange, to \$1,600.

These were reduced: Arlington, Belleville, Caldwell, Englewood, Hammonton, Keyport, Long Branch City, Merchantville, Montchair, Newton, Short Hills, Sunnait, Vinciand and Woodbury, \$100 cach; Deckertown, Phillipsburg, Riverside, Haddonfield, \$200 cach, and West Hoboken, \$300.

WASHINGTON, June 14.-The exports of doneatic merchandise for the month of May were valued at \$108,694,733, an increase of \$32. 399,058 compared with May, 1897, and for the eleven months ended May 31, \$1,117,258,941, an increase of \$157,138,821 compared with a similar period last year. The imports for May were valued at \$51,250,917, a decrease of \$26, 009,300 compared with those of May, 1897, and for the eleven months ending May 31, \$563, 596,581, which was \$115,950,810 less than those for the corresponding period last year.

Nominations of Postmasters.

Washington, June 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—William H. Arthur, Marshall, Mich.; George I. Allen, Middletown, Conn. West Spore Summer Hook.

The West Shore Railroad has issued its an nual book on the summer homes and tours on its lines. The book is very handsomely got up, its lines. The back is very handsomely got up, and is rich with liustrations of natural scenery and attractive places and objects which the summer tourist can find by a ride of a few hours. More than a hundred such illustrations assist in making the book attractive. A colored cover and irontispiece are artistic features of the book. As usual, full directions are given to travellers, and the book abounds in well tabulated particulars and mays.

New Rugland Battrend Lease Battfled. HARTFORD, June 14.-The stockholders of the New England Railroad Company this afternoon

new England Railroad Company this afternoon ratified the action of the Board of Directors is agreeing to lease the road to the New York New Haven and Hartford Italiroad Company for winely nine years from July 1. The lease is to pay to the holders of preferred stock 3 percent a year. The Hoboken Warehouse and Steamship Con-

secting Railway Company, which recently constructed a freight railway in Hoboken known as the Shore Road, has effected an agreement with the West Shore Railroad Company for the joint handling of freight to and from the Ho-loken steamship piers. The Shore Road con-nects with the West Shore Railroad at Wes-

cion to China-This Country Must Make s Concerted Riffert, to Bell Its Products in Other Countries-Dislomacy of the Present Time.

WASHINGTON, June 14.-An estimate came to the House of Representatives to-day from Secre tary Day of the State Department for an appropriation of \$20,000 to send a commercial ommission to China.

Secretary Day accompanied the request for the appropriation with a statement of reasons upon which it was based.

"The export trade of the United States," he said, "is undergoing a transformation which premises to profoundly influence the whole sconomic future of the country. As is well known, the United States has reached the foremost rank among the industrial nations. For number of years its position as the greatest producer of manufactures as well as of raw roducts has been undisputed, but absorbed with its own internal development, and satisfied, for the time being, with the enormous home market of 70,000,000 people, it has un til recently devoted but little concerted effort to the sale of its manufactures outside of its own borders. Recently, however, the fact has become more and more apparent that the output of the United States manufacturers developed by the remarkable inventive genius and industrial skill of our people with a rapidity which has excited attention throughout the great centres of manufacturing activity in Europe, and has reached the point of large excess above the demands of home consumption.

"The conditions of export trade, it may be assumed, are now being studied by every manufacturer who is confronted by the problem of finding new outlets for his products. The reports of the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States show that as the re-sult of individual effort, with but little concert of action among exporters, many lines of American manufacture have already been introduced into European countries of longestablished industrial preëminence, and are finding ready sale in competition with their own home products.

"The sending abroad of commissions com posed of commercial and industrial experts to study the actual conditions in promising markets seems to me to be a subject which should immediately engage the attention of Congress. Such commissions have been appointed from time to time with favorable results, but, in my opinion, the occasion has arisen for something more than sporadic efforts. Governnent inquiry of this character has been direct ed mainly in the past to our sister republics of the Western hemisphere. The results obtained have been largely in the nature of preparation for rather than in actual performance of the great task of obtaining a larger share of Latin-American trade, but it is believed that the efforts made have not been wasted, and the continuance of them under intelligent direction will, it is hoped, bear fruit at no distant day.

"But, besides the great commercial domain of the southern half of the Western Hemisphere, there are vast undeveloped fields in Africa and the far East. The value of these markets is sufficiently exemplified by the cager rivalry of the European powers in obtaining the largest possible spheres of influence in them, which has been one of the most striking features of diplomatic effort in recent years.

"The United States, though it has made no equisition of Chinese territory, is in a position to invite the most favorable concessions to its industries and trade. Inasmuch as our commercial relations with China are already most riendly, and the existing trade between the United States and China is in actual process of development, it would seem to be clear that the present is a golden opportunity for enlarging the channels of commercial intercourse with the empire. Not only in China it self, but in the contiguous possessions of Russia, the markets for American products seem to be capable of easy enlargement, provided the conditions are thoroughly understood and proper advantage is taken of the present situation."

BIR JULIAN TO REMAIN. He Will Probably He Rept at His Washington

Post for Another Year. WASHINGTON, June 14.-Sir Julian Paunce fote, the British Ambassador, has been advised by the British Foreign Office that he will be retained at this post for another year. It has been supposed that he would be recalled in September," when he would reach the age limit in the diplomatic service, and he had made all his plans with that circumstance in view Representations were made recently by the Administration through Ambassador Bay in Lon-don that the recall of Sir Julian at this time would interfece with the prompt termination of some important diplomatic incidents which were the subject of negotiation, and in which Sir Julian took great interest and for which he had worked industriously in conjunction with Ambassador Hay.

It was supposed at the British Embassy that Sir Julian would be succeeded here by Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, the present Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a place held by Sir Julian at the time of his appointment as Minister to this country in April, 1889. Sir Julian was consulted by the President in the latter's desire to have the present Ambassador retained here beyond the period designated by the British Foreign Office. The advices from London are to the effect that Sir Julian will remain possibly until September. 1899.

WOMAN'S STORY OF A MURDER, Lizzie De Kaib Bescribes How James A. Ciem mer Milled Mrs. Maiser.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 14.-Lizzie De Kalb the missing link in the chain of circumstantial evidence forged about Charles O. Kaiser when he was on trial for wife murder a year ago, tes tified to-day against James A. Clemmer, who is accused of complicity in the same crime. She told this story of the murder:

" I went driving with Clemmer on the after noon of Oct. 27, 1895. We passed the Kaisers' team and drove past about 100 yards, when Clemmer left our burgy and followed the Kaisers. A few minutes later I heard two postol shots, Later Clemmer returned. Seeing his right hand and clothing blood bespattered. I asked what happened. He only said as he handed me a watch and chain, 'Keep quiet, Don't got nervous and I'll tell you all when we got home. After driving a mile Clemmer washed the blood from his bands in the gatter and wrapped his overcoat in paper. He threw away the pistol, as well as Kaiser's watch and his wife's purse, to indicate highway rebbery.

Clemmer's counsel expects to convince the Jury that she is so deprayed that her testimony is not to be believed. Clemmer left our buggy and followed

DID HE KILL HIS WIFES

Frederick Murlock Arrested Last Night on Suspicion of Murder. Mary Murlock died last night at her home

135 Davis street, Brooklyn, of injuries, so is believed by the police, received at the hands of her busband, Frederick Murlock, a porter. According to police information, Murlock went home featurder night drunk. He heat his wife, it is said, severely, and kicked her on the head and body. The authorities did;not hear of the assault until last night, when the woman was at the point of death. Then Murlock was arrested, ills wife died soon afterward.

It was decided yesterday to hold the Oscar Hammerstein benefit at the Madison Square Garden on June 29. It is believed that the Garden on June 29. It is believed that the stockholders will douate the Garden. Charles Frohman will allow the use of the Garden. The arrefor that night, and the entire building will be placed at the disposal of the committee. A cake walk led by May Irwin, Waiter Jones, Marle Dressler, Alice Atherton, and William Collier will be the chief feature of the performance. There will also be an overflow performance at the Academy of Music as well as one at the Harlem Opera House.

DEMOCRATS CONTROL THE PODICE

Deposed Chief Put Back-The Only Re

ALBANY, June 14.-Thomas Willard, who was superseded last February by a Republican as Chief of Police in this city, will resume his duties as Chief to-morrow, in pursuance of an opinion of the Democratic Corporation Counsel, who holds that he was never legally ousted from

The Police Board is supposed to be a bipartisan body, and Mr. Willard, who is a De crat, was voted out of office by the Republican members and Edward Meegan, one of the Demo cratic members of the board, who has been after Willard for some years trying to even up eld political scores.

The Republican Chief of Police, after he was appointed, was compelled to retire frem office, failing to pass the examination which was given to him by the local Democratic Civil Service Board. A few days ago the term of one of the Republican members of the Police Hoard expired and a Democrat was appointed in his place. This gave the Democrats a majority of the board, counting Mayor Van Alstyne, without the aid of Meegan, and at a meeting of the board to-night Willard was recognized as Chief. The board followed up this action by passing a resolution empowering the clerk of the Democratic City Civil Service Commission to conduct the fitness examination of candidates for appointment to the police force. In consequence, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, the only Republican member of the Police Board remaining, resigned and left the meeting after vainly trying to defeat the resolution, on the ground that the fitness examinations should be held under the supervision of the Police Board. The Democrats, for the first time in several years, are again in full control of the Police Department, and the people are wondering if Albany is to suffer a return of the gross election frauds which were so common before a reform Republican Mayor, elected a few years ago, succeeded in purifying the local elections somewhat, and in taking the control of the police out of the hands of the Democratic machine. Board expired and a Democrat was appointed

STREET LUNCH WAGONS VETORD. Mayor Says the Law Against Street True Stables Applies.

Mayor Van', Wyck has vetoed the resolution dopted by the Municipal Assembly allowing the Women's Auxiliary to maintain lunch wagons in the public thoroughfares of the city. In his message to the Council yesterday, the Mayor maid: "I am strongly impressed with the nature of

the work carried on by this association, and with the fact that the profits received from the spers tion of these wagons are not devoted to the personal benefit of the members of the sasociation, but are expended in providing and maintaining ice water fountains for public use in various parts of the city.

"I return the resolution, however, without my approval, because I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that it is not within the power of the Municipal Assembly to pass such a resolution, as the storing of wagons on the highways of the city is an encroachment or obstruction upon the street and is forbidden by law." the work carried on by this association, and

GEAGAN OUT, OKIE IN. Tammany Alderman Announces That He Ro-

spects the Supreme Court. Immediately after the clerk called the roll in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, John S. Geagan (Tam.), who has been representing the Nineteenth Assembly district since Jan. 1, arose and asked permission to retire in favor of Howard

P. Okle, the Citizens' Union candidate, whom the courts declared elected. Mr. Geagan said that while he believed the section of the charter which provides that the board shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members would allow him to hold the seat, he thought that it was his duty to obey the mandate of the courts. Alderman McCall (Tam.) moved that the reavote of thanks was given to Mr. Geagan for the manner in which he had performed the du-ties of the office. Then Mr. Okie took his seat.

NEW CITY BOND ISSUES.

Council Agrees to Them-Aldermen Have Not Acted Yet. The Committee on Finance of the Council reported yesterday in favor; of ratifying the action of the Board of Estimate reauthorizing \$17,000,000 of bonds left over from the Strong administration and issuing \$6,000,000 of new bonds for various public improvements, includ-ing the new East River bridge. Councilman Leich (Ren.) objected on the ground that, al-though he was a member of the Finance Com-mittee, he had not been notified to attend the mittee, he had not been notified to attend the meeting at which the report was drawn up.
"I would like to ask, Mr. President, he said, just how these bones are to be paid."
"They are to be paid in gold," replied Mr. Guggenhelmer, and the report was adopted 23 to 1, Councilman Leich alone voting; in the negative.

live.

In the Board of Aldermen the resolution of the Board of Estimate authorizing these bonds was referred to the Finance Committee. TAINTED MONEY, HE CALLS IT.

The Rev. Dr. Lovejoy Says Southern Methodists Should Not Take That \$288,000. ATLANTA, Ga., June 14 .- The Rev. Dr. Lovejoy, one of the most prominent Methodists in the South, and Georgia's representative on the Book Committee of the Church, declared last night that the \$288,000 appropriated by Con-gress for his Church should be returned as tainted money. Major Stabliman's fee of \$100,-000 has already been paid, and is beyond the reach of the committee, but the remaining \$188,000. Dr. Lovejoy thinks, should go back into the United States Treasury.

Miss Grace Martin Day and Hiram Miller Knapp were married last evening in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth avenue, near 127th The bride was given away by brother-in-law, W. Lyman Rathbun, with whom brother-in-law, W. Lyman Rathoun, with whom she entered. Miss Rathbun, a little nices, at-tended her as flower maiden. Miss Lillian Knupp, stater of the bridegroom, and Miss Annie Sperry, were the bridesmaids. The bride-groom, who is a son of Sheppard Knupp, was as-sisted by his brother. Sheppard Knupp, Jr. as lest man, Dr. Jederson B. Van Tine, William H. Hall, Frank F. Storm, and Norman Cramu of Phila-Frank F. Storm, and Norman Cramu of Phila-Frank F. Storm, and Norman Cramp of Phila-fernak F. Storm, and Norman Cramp of Phila-delphia were the ushers. After the church ceremony there was a reception given at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyman Rathbun. This was only for the relatives of the couple and a few intimate friends.

O'Donnel!-Bowers.

PLAINTIND, N. J., June 14,-The marriage of Miss Delphine Lacisir Bowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henjamin O. Bowers of Franklin Place, to the Rev. William Charles O'Donnell, Place, to the Rev. William Charles O'Donnell, pasior of the Monroe Avenue M. E. Church, was celebrated this eventing at 8 o'clock in tiffe Croscent Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Richards, paster of the church officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Smith, presiding clour of the Edzabeth district. The maid of honor was Miss Katherine Terry of Albany, N. Y. The bridesmaids were Miss Ludiss Patten, Miss Albein Cranco of Platinfed Miss Katherine Ricorae of New York, Miss Emily Oskley of Patt sefert, S. J. Miss Katherine Mitchell of Philadelphia and Miss Albei Holmes of Eastport, Me. The best man was Dr. Frank Leroy Pardy of Bullan, N. Y. About 1,000 guests attended the wedding.

Potts-Lyan.

GRANGE, N. J., June 14.-Approuncement was ade to-day of the marriage of Mrs. Rebecca De Forest Lyon of Summit to Frederic A. Potts of New York. The wedding took place at the parsonage of the Calvary M. E. Church of East parsonage of the Calvary M. E. Church of East Orange last Saturday. Mrs. Potts is a step-daughter of the late William it. Do Forest, who was in the sitk trades and is said to have been worth several mullion dollars.

When Mr. Do Forest died, two years ago, he lett disheroperty to his step dunchlor. It includes the Park House, Sent Place Sursery, the Post Oilee block, and many other buildings in summit. The total value of the property was estimated at \$2,000,000. Mr. Potts is well known in the cost trade.

Buillenn - De Barrit.

Mrs. Marie Guion de Barril, daughter of the late William H. Guien, and Bentos Gauidrée de Boilleau were married vesterday morning in the chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bride the chapel or St. Patrick's Cathedral. The brids was attended by Miss Mary Guion Thompson as main of honor. Torre were no bridesmaints. Archhishop Corrigon performed the ceremony, following which there was a noptial mass celebrated by the Rev. Joseph II. McMahon. The brid errors, who is a ron of Baron de Holllean, was assisted by Stanton Guion as best man. There were sovenly five guests in the chapet, relatives and intimate friends of the bridal couple.

Seismic Disturbances in the West. Sr. Louis, June 14.-Seismic disturbances

were felt this forenoon between 9 and 10 o'clock at Cairo, Memphis, Evansville, and Paducah. The most severe earthquake ever known in North America was that of 1911 be-tween Cairo and Memphis.



SOUVENIRS. All sorts at all prices—Rings, Medals, Badges, Emblems—special

designs if you say so.

This department of our store is our special fad. We don't think so much of profit here as in other departments, It is our educational department. It is our educational department— where we educate the young people to

buy at Lambert's.
We want every graduate to associate graduation day with our store. Consequently you may have class souvenirs and graduation gifts at almost your own figures.

Here are a few pretty but inexpensive class rings:





Solid Gold: eight Genuine Diamonds, \$7.50, or with fine Pearls and Turquoise, \$5.70.

LAMBERT BROS.

Third Ave., cor. 58th St., N. Y. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK. BATURDAY UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.



class Negliges Shirts at HALF. They are all woven Madras, new patterns, with case sair separate cuffs.

tired from business.

We bought the stock

AT 68c. Slight damage BY WATER AT A FIRE on board the teamer City of Macon. They are worth \$1.00.

Scriven's Elastic Seam Drawers

MAYOR SNAPS AT SUNDRY LEGS. lecard Commission, Brooklyn's Ex-Comptroller and Col. Strong Nipped.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Estimate yesterday appropriating \$20,000 for reindexing records in Kings county, and a like amount for copying mutilated records in the County Clerk's office there, the work to be done under the direction of the Record Com-

"That commission originated in fraud and is lives in fraud, but we can't get rid of it," said the Mayor. "Unfortunately an act of the Legis-

lature prolongs its existence." The appropriation was passed. John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges, asked for \$700,000 to build a bridge across Newtown Creek at Verona avenue. Mr. Shea explained that the act provides that its cost shall be borne by Kings and Queens counties. He said that Kings county had already raised \$112,000 of its share and the city now has that sum to the credit of the fund. "That is only on the books," interrupted the Mayor. "As a matter of fact, Comptroller Falmer of Brooklyn used the money for current expenses. Instead of having anything to her credit, Brooklyn really came into the consolidation with a shortage of \$5.000,000."

St.000,000."
Then the Mayor took occasion to refer to a transfer of water front property in Harlein which was made to the Bernheimerestate in the last days of the Strong administration. No record of the transaction could be found in the Corporation Counsel's office, he said, although the city had spent \$130,000 in improving the property. One of the Bernheimers, he added, was a stockholder in the Central National Bank, of which Col. Strong used to be the President.

President Cram of the Dock Board tried to make a sensation out of this same transaction several months ago by intimating that a whole blook of city property had apparently been stolen. It was brought out then that the transaction had been under consideration for many months by the proper authorities, and that the transfer had been made with the authority of the Sinking Fund Commission.

the Sinking Fund Commission. DOINGS AT PRINCETON.

Ground for a New Dermitory Broken-Mrs. Cleveland Helps Mrs. Patton Receive.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.-Ground for Little Hall, Princeton's new dormitory, was broken this afternoon by Henry S. Little of Trenton, N. J., the donor. Or. Patton made a short speech, and then Mr. Little turned over a spadeful of earth where the lower of the dormitory will stand. This afternoon the annual alumni dinner was held in University Hall, and was attended by over 800 graduates. A reception was held as Prospect this afternoon by President and Mrs. Prospect this afternoon by President and Mrs. Patton in honor of the graduating class. Mrs. Grover Cleveland assisted Mrs. Patton in receiving the guests. To-right the Lynds debate took place in Alexander Hall. The question was:

"Resolved, That the United States should permanently occupy and govern the Philippine Islands."

The result will be appropried.

permanently occupy and govers the Philippine Islands."

The result will be announced at the graduation exercises to morrow afternoon. Immediately after the debate the annual reception given to the seniors by the members of the apphoner class was held in the lasino. The building was decorated, and the dance was one of the largest ever given in Princeton.

Dr. Patton announced to night that \$50,000 has been paid toward the endowment of the McCost professorship of philosophy fund. Is is proposed to raise the amount to \$100,000 hrows. The for A. T. Ormoni, who is a warm friend of Dr. McCost, will be the first incumbent in the chair.

BENATOR ALDRICH RE-ELECTED Three Votes in the Rhode Island Legislature

for P exident E. H. Andrews. NEWPORT, R. L. June 14.- The June session of the General Assembly began here this moraing, and at noon the two houses voted for a United States Senator for six years, from March United States Scintor for Mx years, from haron
4. 1899, to succeed Nelson W. Aldrich. The
vote was as follows: Scinte Nelson W. Aldrich,
53; E. H. Amirews, L. Hodac, dr. Aldrich, 61;
Mr. Andrews, 2; L. F. C. Garvin, L. Senstor
Aldrich having a majority of both houses will
be formally elected to-morrow. The E. B. Andrews mentioned is President of Brown University.

Ramapo Water Company Heard.

The Board of Public Improvements gave a hearing yesterday on the question whether the Ramano Water Company should be allowed to supply water to the city, Silas B. Dutcher, supply water to the city, Silas B. Dutcher, President of the company; Edward Lauterbach, its company, and Peter E. Nostrand, the engineer, spake in favor of the proposition. The Ramapo Company, they promised, would construct its works without a dollar of cost to the city, and the vater would have to be paid for only as delivered, in such dynamics as the city sees fit to take. The board adjourned without any action.

James Beegan's Brother Valuty Tried to Save Minn.

James Keegan, son of a stableman at the Westchester Country Club, was drowned lask evening while bathing at the beach near the club. The boy could not swim. He was in charge of an elder brother. William James went over his depth while William was at the end of the pier. William Jumped in after his brother, but could not save him. The body was secovered.